

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

A POINT FOR THE CONVENTION.

The chief feature of the democratic platform is the tariff question—a question which it has successfully straddled as it did in 1884. It has been announced in the national republican convention already, that the distinguishing feature of the platform must be the tariff plank which must be good and strong. This is all very true. If we are to have the tariff question in the coming campaign, let us have it in all its bearings, and let the people decide whether protection to American industries shall be voted up or voted down.

But there is another question which importance is fast crowding on the heels of home protection, and that is the liquor question. The greatest evil to the home in this country is the whisky power. When one pines for a moment and considers that the drinking people of the United States spend close to one billion dollars a year for liquors, and that much of that vast amount comes out of the pockets of the poor people, he will naturally think that the time has come when there should be some powerful and earnest work done for temperance; and the thought will very properly go out to the national republican convention, and there will be hope that it may do something to help on the cause. It is not a political question, to be sure, but the evils of intemperance have become such a curse, that it becomes very proper for such a distinguished body of representative men—representing the best scholarship, the highest intelligence, and the advancing christianity of this nation—to give encouragement to a cause so crowded with honor as that of holding in check or abolishing the rum traffic. It can show its sympathy for the movement, and strengthen the cause by endorsing any practical method by which the whisky influence, with all its train of evils, can be driven from our politics and society.

There is a growing sentiment that the saloon must go; and there are a great many enthusiastic temperance men who have gone from the republican party to the third party, simply because they want the saloon to go. Here is the vote of New York, for instance, for the past five years:

Prohibition	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
1884	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1885	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1886	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1887	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1888	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

There is a significance in this vote. It means that the sentiment against the whisky traffic is spreading, and that the republican party must continue to be on the side of right, justice, and reform. Look at Wisconsin, and see the third party vote for prohibition:

Prohibition	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888
1884	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1885	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1886	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1887	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
1888	18,416	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

It has been demonstrated that the republican party if republican conventions will meet the sentiment of the people as did the republicans of Pennsylvania and Indiana two years ago. Let the national republican convention take a step forward on this question. It can show that the republican party as it has in times past, is first and foremost in all reforms. And it ought to show that the heart of the great republican party beats in sympathy with every movement that tends to elevate the homes of the people and exalt the nation. It is hoped that the committee on resolutions will wisely use the opportunity to encourage the temperance movement.

SOME LIVING WORDS.

When there was a heated discussion in the national republican convention of 1880, General Garfield was called upon to pour oil on the troubled waters. He was a delegate to the convention by which he himself was nominated. Standing upon his seat he said:

"Not here, in this brilliant circle where 15,000 men and women are gathered, is the destiny of the republic to be decided for the next four years. Not here, where I see the enthusiastic faces of 700 delegates, waiting to cast their lots into the urn and determine the choice of the republic; but by 4,000,000 of republican freemen, where the thoughtful voters, with wives and children around them, with the calm thoughts inspired by love of home and country, with the history of the past, the hopes of the future, and reverence for the great men who have adorned and blessed our nation in days gone by, burning in their hearts—there God prepare the verdict which will determine the wisdom of our work to-night. Not in Chicago, in the heat of June, but at the ballot boxes of the republic, in the quiet of November, after the silence of deliberate judgment, will this question be settled."

It would be a good thing, if some one, who has the spirit of Garfield in him, would read that little speech to the national republican convention of 1888.

JAMES G. JENKINS, OF MILWAUKEE, HAS BEEN NOMINATED FOR THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT BY RESIGNATION OF JUDGE DYER.

This is a good nomination. Mr. Jenkins is a splendid lawyer, a fine scholar, and an accomplished gentleman. He is one of the closest democrats in the state, and deserves the best office a democratic administration has at its disposal. Mr. Jenkins was born at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 18, 1834. He was educated in his native state, subsequently studied his profession in the city of New York, was admitted to the supreme court of the state and to the United States court for the southern district of New York in 1855. In 1857 he went to Milwaukee and has lived continuously since. He was admitted to the supreme court of the United States in March, 1879. He served as attorney for the city of Milwaukee from

1863 to 1867. At the state election of 1870 Mr. Jenkins became, in deference to the solicitations of his friends, a candidate for governor. He made a vigorous and able canvass, notwithstanding there was no reasonable hope of overcoming the large republican majority in the state. The bar of Wisconsin will be highly gratified at the appointment of Mr. Jenkins.

The Chicago correspondent of the New York Mail and Express, speaking of the presentation speeches to be made before the convention, makes this handsome allusion to Wisconsin's junior United States senator: "Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, will lift up his voice and name the Hon. Jerry M. Ruek for the presidency. The senator is one of the most accomplished and effective speakers of the day. He is of slight physique, but makes a forcible impression upon an audience. It is not too much to say that Mr. Spooner will make one of the great speeches of the convention."

The population of Canada is less than that of the state of New York; and yet while New York has a debt of only about \$7,000,000, Canada has a debt of nearly \$240,000,000. But probably Canada is the man who said his debts did not trouble him for the reason that he did not intend to pay them.

The statement issued by the department of the interior shows that the amount of public land surveyed and as yet undisposed of in Wisconsin is 12,387,051 acres; in Minnesota, 8,398,945. in Nebraska, 12,637,513.

It is said that Senator Sawyer paid \$120 for three tickets to the national convention. When the senator wants to make ends meet, the want of money doesn't stop him. There is nothing succeeds like success.

The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle says: "There is just this difference: At St. Louis the men sell out the convention; at Chicago the convention will select the man."

It was pretty well said in the convention on Wednesday, that the nominee would be a man who would not go fishing on memorial day.

A good way to transact business in a big convention, is to shout but very little, but to do a good deal of sober thinking.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

The Streets of Red Wing, Minn., Filled with Water—Barns Without Light or Fire Protection.

Red Wing, Minn., June 21.—The second day of the great city flood at 3 o'clock yesterday. The water poured its usual course down the street, and the city was a scene of confusion. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street.

IN CONGRESS.

Both Houses Too Much Absorbed in the Convention Proceedings to Hold Long Sessions.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate yesterday adjourned at 3 o'clock. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock. The Senate yesterday adjourned at 3 o'clock. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock. The Senate yesterday adjourned at 3 o'clock. The House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

HEAVY MINNEAPOLIS FAILURE.

Shut out, Cleverly and Lathrop Assign—Liabilities About \$450,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 21.—The whole city was in a state of confusion yesterday. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street.

Caused by Heavy Weather.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21.—The dry-weather of the last few days has been succeeded by a heavy rain. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street. The water was so high that it was impossible to get across the street.

Death of Joseph M. Stewart.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 21.—Hon. Joseph M. Stewart died in this city yesterday at the age of 80 years. Mr. Stewart was one of the oldest and ablest men in the country. He was born in Scotland and came to this country in 1840.

Arrested for Robbing an Express Company.

SARASOTA, Fla., June 21.—A Pinkerton detective has arrested a man named Huber, of this city, for stealing \$25,000 from the Adams Express Company in August, 1887. Part of the money was found in Huber's house, but \$1,000 was missing. Huber was an old employee of the company, having worked for it for many years. He was highly respected here.

Carrier-Pigeons for the Signal Service.

SAVANNAH, N. J., June 21.—William Bennett, party hunter and George Downer, of this city, and B. Ewell, of Irvington, have captured a pair of carrier-pigeons for the chief of the Signal Service Bureau at Washington. They will be used between the Hawaiian Islands and the Key West signal office.

Nominations by Grover.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The President has sent to the Senate the names of James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, for United States District Judge of the Eastern district of that State, and John F. Phillips, of Missouri, for United States District Judge for the Western district of that State.

At Night

Always have Acker's Baby Sooter at hand. It is the only safe and reliable medicine yet made that will remove all infants' disorders. It contains no Opium or Morphine, but cures a child naturally case from pain. Price 25 cents. Sold by

Sold by Prentice & Evenson's O P O

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

Mr. Blaine Playing the Part of the Sphinx.

NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT POLITICS.

He Positively Refuses to Announce Whether or Not He Would Accept the Nomination, but Denies the Third-Letter Story—At Chicago.

HE WILL NOT TALK.

LONDON, June 21.—Hon. James G. Blaine, in an interview at Newcastle yesterday, declined to say whether or not he would accept the republican nomination for the Presidency.

New York, June 21.—The Tribune of this morning prints the following dispatch: "London, June 21.—Mr. Blaine asks me to say that all rumors in the United States press regarding his refusal to accept the nomination are entirely unfounded."

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BOUND FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

A Brief Synopsis of the Republican National Platform for the '88 Campaign.

The Issue Presented by President Cleveland's Message Accepted with Cheers.

The American Flag the Escutcheon of the National Republican Party.

The Convention Naming the Favorite Sons in the Presidential Race.

To day's Proceedings in the Republican National Convention.

BULLETIN NO. 1.

10 a. m.—It is authoritatively stated that the platform committee has agreed except as to the anti-saloon plank, which will be discussed this morning. The platform accepts the fight between protection and free trade and welcomes the issue made by the president's message, favors a revision of internal revenue taxes and abolishing the tax on tobacco, excepting cigars, cigarettes and cheroots; it criticised the civil service of the present administration and denounces the election frauds. A resolution sympathizing with the Irish home rulers will be favorably submitted to the convention.

A ballot will probably not be reached until to-morrow.

BULLETIN NO. 2.

10:05 a. m.—The convention called to order.

BULLETIN NO. 3.

10:10 a. m.—The roll is being called to name the members of the national committee.

BULLETIN NO. 4.

10:30 a. m.—Warner, of Missouri, announces that the resolution committee will be read in ten minutes.

BULLETIN NO. 5.

10:41 a. m.—McKinney, of Ohio, takes the platform to read the report of the resolutions committee. (Great applause.)

BULLETIN NO. 6.

10:45 a. m.—The platform sends greetings to Brazil on the emancipation of slaves, and the home rule party in Ireland. Each sentiment was applauded.

BULLETIN NO. 7.

10:57 a. m.—The platform demands a reduction of letter postage to one cent; condemns the administration for an attempt to demonetize silver; for the surrender of fishing privileges; and for a spirit hostile to pension legislation.

BULLETIN NO. 8.

11:02 a. m.—On motion Marine, of Maryland, the platform was adopted by a rising vote.

BULLETIN NO. 9.

11:08 a. m.—The roll is being called for the nominations.

BULLETIN NO. 10.

11:18 a. m.—Haymond, of California, takes the platform and says California asks to be passed. Applause and laughter.

BULLETIN NO. 11.

11:20 a. m.—Warner, of Connecticut, presented Hawley's name without a speech.

BULLETIN NO. 12.

11:21 a. m.—Leonard Swift, of Illinois, takes the platform to nominate Greenham.

BULLETIN NO. 13.

11:45 a. m.—Davies, of Minnesota, took the platform and seconds Greenham's nomination.

BULLETIN NO. 14.

11:53 a. m.—Lynch, of Mississippi, takes the platform and seconds Greenham's nomination.

BULLETIN NO. 15.

12:20 p. m.—Rector, of Texas, seconds Greenham's nomination.

BULLETIN NO. 16.

12:22—Greenham's seconds concluded. Ex-Governor Porter takes the platform and nominates Harrison.

BULLETIN NO. 17.

12:38 p. m.—The mention of Harrison's name was greeted with prolonged cheering. Indiana men on their feet, and waving of flags.

BULLETIN NO. 18.

12:50—Porter was introduced amid cries of "Greenham" mingled with hisses.

BULLETIN NO. 19.

12:57—At conclusion of Porter's speech the Indiana delegation rose and cheered.

BULLETIN NO. 20.

12:58—The convention adjourned to 3 p. m.

SPECIAL.

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 22D.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.,

Sateens, Lawns, Foulards & Wash Dress Goods.

The best bargain of the day is the Sateens that we offer at 11 1-2cts. Our entire stock of beautiful oriental sateens, including many new styles, will be offered this day at 11 1-2 cents.

5000 yards (new lot) Sateens at	5 1/2 worth 10	5000 " Foulard Dress Cambric at	7 1/2 " 12 1/2
5000 " Lawn	3 1/2 " 5	5000 " Summer Batiste at	9 " 12 1/2
5000 " Crinkled Seersucker at	12 1/2 " 12 1/2	10000 " Domestic Gingham at	7 1/2 " 10
5000 " Crinkled Seersucker at	9 " 10	4000 " Nainsook at	11 1/2 " 12 1/2
10000 " Zanzibar Seersucker at	11 1/2 " 12 1/2	5000 " Westbrook Cord at	11 1/2 " 12 1/2
4000 " Dress Gingham at	7 1/2 " 10	3000 " Toile du Nord at	11 1/2 " 12 1/2
		5000 " Striped and Check Seersuckers at	9 " 12 1/2

Notice particularly the Sateens at 5 1-2 cents. Notice particularly the Sateens at 11 1-2 cents. Notice particularly the Foulards at 7 1-2 cents. Notice particularly the Crinkles at 9 cents.

SPECIAL.

This will be the banner day of the sale, and you will be pleased to visit us on this day. The extraordinary prices that we make on these seasonable goods will move hundreds of dollars worth in a single day.

BORT, BAILEY & CO.

